THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

Continued from first page.

Congress, where the whole subject will be threshed out. The custing of the engineers leaves the miners the most important body in the Congress. An engineer had been chosen as presiding officer, but his place will now be taken by a member of the typographical union.

This labor meeting will be followed by the session of the British Association at Dover, where wireless telegraphy will be the chief topic of discussion and Marconi the lion of the occasion. Messages will probably be exchanged without wires between the British and the French associations meeting at Dover and Boujogne respectively, and Marconi will give a full account of the recent experiments conducted by him on the British fleet manoeuvres, and between Dover and the South Foreland Lighthouse and the East Goodwin Lightship. Elder Brethren of Trinity House have been impressed with the utility of the system in communicating messages between lightships and the shore, and the Admiralty has also discerned the importance of the invention in naval operations, but the British postal authorities will require a good deal of fresh evidence before they can agree to dispense with wires on land. Marconi is a dreamer, who believes that he will live to send wireless messages between England and America. He will go to America as soon as the scientific assemblies have been held at Dover and Boulogne, and hopes to find there a larger measure of faith in his system than he has inspired here.

The Church Congress will not meet until October, but even without this religious parliament there is no lack of polemics. "The Record" has printed a list of 289 churches which are affected by the decision of the archbishops respecting the ceremonial use of incense and lights. The large majority of these churches will discontinue these illegal practices at once, but it is a foregone conclusion that there will be some exceptions to the rule of obedience. What will be done in these exceptional cases is uncertain. The bishops will be reluctant to sanction prosecutions either under the Public Worship act or under the Church Discipline act, and there will certainly be an appeal to the Queen's Bench. If they do so they can withdraw the licenses of the curates attached to the churches where illegal practices are maintained, but that will be an inconclusive method of harassing the ritualistic vicars that will only cause fresh irritation. Lord Halifax remains slient, and it is not yet known whether or not Dr. Cobb, a prominent official of the English Church Union, represents him in advocating disestablishment as a last refuge for the ritual-

Whenever any historic or picturesque property comes into the market here an outcry is raised that American millionaires are after it. This has been done in the case of Tintern Abbey and also of the Killarney lakes, where the Muckross property has not been sold, and now it is repeated in the case of Stonehenge, where Sir Edmund Antrobus wants (125,000 for some mysterious stones and 1.300 acres of land. The cry of the American "wolf" is heard so often that it has ceased to frighten the watchdogs of the British treasury. What those rapacious million aires would gain by pulling up stones from Salisbury Plain and setting them up in an American park passes knowledge

Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is a shy recluse, has allowed himself to be drawn into an interview on the subject of "Tess's" last halting place, and "The Times" has printed an appeal for the preservation of the most solemn and mysterious historic monument in England. Stonehenge ought to be a national possession, but it is hardly necessary to bait the trap with American millionaires every time any historic property is brought into the market

Sir Thomas Esmonde's Congress of County Councils in Dublin and the release of the last two Invincible" convicts have been well timed to Ireland. The conference has been the closest lease of the "Invincibles" is a baleful remi-

The royal horse show has been the chief centre of interest in Dublin, where the Lord Lieutenant has been a conspicuous figure, with Dukes, Earls and society belles from England as guests at the Viceregal Lodge. After this week's festivities Lord and Lady Cadogan will go to Scotland for several months. The Scotch season is now at its height. The Duke of York has gone north from Bolton Abbey to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoun, and the Duke of Connaught has functions in Dundee. The Bradley Martins are at Balmacara, and every castle, country house and shooting box is

The Earl of Dalhousie's coming of age will be celebrated with great festivity in Forfarshire early in September, as Lord Castlereagh's majority has been this week further south. The wedding of Mr. Vincent Wodehouse Yorke and the Hon. Maud Evelyn Wyndham, daughter of Lord Leconfield, and niece of Lord Rosebery, brought back to London a large and fashionable company for a single day, but the window curtains were speedily pulled down. London under a continuous glare of heat, and with the Thames emptying and the Lea reduced by long drouth to a feeble dribble, is not an ideal summer resort

London publishers have been badly hit by the failure of an Australian firm in the book trade. Liabilities of £60,000 were distributed among a long line of creditors here, but a compromise has been effected on the basis of five shillings to the pound, by which the firm will go on.

Heinemann has made a hit by the timely publication of Lionel Decle's "Trooper 3809," which describes the sufferings of the author, now a naturalized Englishman, when he was a private in the French Army twenty years ago. The book throws a strong sidelight upon the Dreyfus case, which still engrosses public at-

Mr. Fisher Unwin has brought out two Australian books, "Well-Sinkers," in the Overseas Library, and an admirable monograph on Admiral Phillip, in the Builders of Greater Britain series. Publishers are busy with the autumn trade, and several plays are under rehearsal for September. Mr. Chester Bailey Fernold's Japanese romance "The Moonlight Blossom" will provide Mrs. Patrick Campbell a good part, but Mr. Forbes Robertson will have little to do. Sir Henry Irving is in North Devon, Miss Ellen Terry is at likley, and Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Cyril Maude are at Etretat. I. N. F.

FOLLOWED HIM TO LONDON.

AN OHIOAN NAMED THATCHER WANTED FOR AL-LEGED REAL ESTATE FRAUDS

London, Aug. 26.-The Scotland Yard authorities to-day located here an Ohioan giving his name as Thatcher, though he is alleged to have several allases. They have him under surveillance, but have not placed him under arrest. The complainants against the man are Deputy Sheriff Flakler, of Dayton, Ohlo, and Owen Wilson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who arrived in this city recently. They claimed at the United States Embassy that Thatcher had perpetrated real estate frauds on them and many others in Dayton. Messrs. Flakier and Wilson are trying to obtain Thatcher's extradition. They alleged that since leaving the United States Thatcher had been bigamously married here. PARIS.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL NOT YET HALF

PROSECUTION HAS PRODUCED NO REAL EVIDENCE, BUT THE ACCUSED OFFICER'S POSITION NOW IS THOUGHT TO BE

> WORSE THAN BEFORE THE NEW TRIAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Aug. 26.-This is the seventeenth day of the Dreyfus trial, and the Government commissary and counsel for the defence agree that about twenty more sittings will be necessary. This halfway house of the journey affords opportunity to sum up what has been so far accom plished by the prosecution and by the defence, to note the effect produced on the public mind, and also to take a spyglass view of the political situation, which, unhappily for France, is still inseparable from the Drevfus case.

It is ridiculous at this stage of the proceedings to suppose that if the prosecution possessed any crushing facts or documents incriminating Dreyfus, such evidence would not already have been put before the court by zealous witnesses like Mercier, Boisdeffre, Gonse, Roget and their acolytes. Eliminating the documents now known to have been forged or falsified setting aside the conflicting testimony of handwriting experts-and especially the cabalistic prestidigitarian representations of M. Bertillon which, even if they were understood by the court, and his conclusions accepted, might be interpreted as showing that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau quite as clausibly as that Captain Dreyfus wrote it-sifting the tedious chapters of unsupported affirmations, of irrelevant, malicious chatter and erratic inventions, one finds that only two points creating a presumption of Captain Dreyfus's guilt have been established by the prosecution.

The first of these is that, when attached to the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff during the summer and autumn of 1893, notwithstanding his previous denials, he had special facilities for obtaining the secret information indicated by the caption of one of the five documents enumerated in the bordereau namely, the points of concentration for the troops of converture in the eastern territorial region in the event of mobilization. This is clearly established by the testimony of Colonel Bertin, who, during the summer and autumn of 1893, was Sub-Chief of the Fourth Bureau, and as such was Captain Dreyfus's immediate superior. Captain Dreyfus acknowledges this, and admits having been intrusted with the secret of the combination locks which opened the cupboards where the plans were kept. This proof of opportunity, hitherto denied, but now accepted by Captain Dreyfus, is after all merely an inculpatory presumption but, unlike almost all the other evidence so far adduced by the prosecution, it constitutes evidence that would unquestionably be admitted and would have weight in an American court

The second point established by the prosecution-and this upon evidence that would not be admissible in an American court-is that Captain Drevfus was of a prying, inquisitive disposition. Such from a technical legal point of view is the sum total of the progress so far made by the prosecution. It is safe to say that no unbiassed American who has attended the sittings of the Rennes court martial, as The Tribune correspondent has done, and who has subsequently scrutinized with the aid of a French jurist the stenographic reports of the trial which the "Figaro" publishes daily in its six page afternoon edition, can find so far any presumption of guilt sufficient to hang a dog on.

On the other hand, many persons who felt convinced of Captain Dreyfus's innocence when the Court of Cassation pronounced judgment re voking the sentence of 1894 and decreed a r trial feel disappointed that the defence has failed to adduce new facts or crushing proof establishillustrate new tendencies and old conditions in | ing Captain Dreyfus's innocence unquestionably. The impression prevailing in Paris among those approach to home rule possible under a Unionist | who have all along been favorable to the prisgovernment, and has been a wholesome attempt | oner is that his position is not as good to-day as questions of local administration, for which the significant fact that several large bets have been masses in Ireland are now responsible. It is a made at some of the most prominent Paristan good augury for the future, whereas the re- chubs, with odds of 3 to 1, that he will not be acquitted. The most disquieting feature is that the public at large and almost all the newspapers ignore the purely legal aspects of the case and continue to blaze forth with broadsides of abuse and insult for their opponents. General Mercier is largely responsible for this, for he went to Rennes with the avowed determination to make the Dreyfus trial his Austerlitz or hi Waterloo. "Lui ou moi!" were his defiant words, and Maître Labort-whether wisely or not from his client's point of view, who has beseeched his counsel to let Mercler and the Gen-

> The latter's criminal audacity in endeavoring, through General Chanoine, to influence the Court by a filsified document which he hoped would be communicated to it unknown to Captain Dreyfus or his counsel, thereby repeating his tactics of 1894, has caused a profound impression in Paris, and shows what desperate means are being used to secure the prisoner's condemnation-the condemnation which the Pretorian Generals of the former General Staff have, according to good authority, been counting upon to give them such a moral victory and prestige that, in conjunction with the deeply laid Nationalist and Royalist plot (of which the melodramatic anti-Semitic defiance of Guérin at 'Fort" Chabrol is but one provocative episode) to precipitate street fighting, Mercier or Roget might have become "the man on horseback," prepared to undertake the role of a Monk or a Cromwell, as might best suit his convenience. May not this also explain the attempted assassination of Labori? This plan was nipped in the bud by Labort's forensic onslaught upon Mercier, who was by the advocate's masterful questioning brought to bay and now stands discredited, even with the Reactionists, Clericals and Nationalists. Had it not been for Labori, he might have become their leader, instead of now standing before the country on his own defence, confronted with an impending criminal investi-

Paris is quiet and orderly except in the immediate neighborhood of M. Guerin's beleaguered fortress. General De Gallifet holds matters in an fron grasp, and is likely to do so as long as Parliament does not reassemble; but of this there is fortunately no immediate prospect.

More than three hundred passengers sailed on the St. Paul from Cherbourg to-day, including Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield and the Misses Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis and the Misses Florence and Edith Curtis, Mrs. Elliott Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Furness, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mr. G. H. Auchmuty and Mr. E. M. Perkins. On La Champagne were Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Potter, General F. A. Starring and Mrs. Starring, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Thunder, Mrs. George Randolph and Mr. Frank Briscoe; on the Auguste Victoria, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cutler, Miss Mabel Howland, Professor Abel and John Wanamaker. The American steam yacht Conqueror, Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt, owner, sailed from Marseilles yesterday for New-York. The American yacht Namouna, Mr. J. G. Bennett, owner, arrived this morning at Corfu, and will proceed up the Dalmatian coast. The American steam yacht Utowana, Mr. A. V. Armour, owner.

sailed yesterday from Kiel for St. Petersburg. C. I. B.

FIGHTING IN SAN DOMINGO.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Aug. 26.-News has just been received here confirming the reports of fighting in San Domingo yesterday between the Government forces and those of the revolutionists. General Pacheco, at . : head of four hundred men of the revolutionary troops, fought the Government troops for three days, inflicting heavy losses on them. It is reported that the Government force lost 150 men in killed and wounded, and that the revolutionists captured two field pleces. In addition, General Antonio Calderon, one of the Government commanders, was killed and secretly buried. The revolutionists lost only thirteen men killed and several wounded.

SAN DOMINGO'S NAVY.

The latest dispatches relative to the affairs in San Domingo state that the only reliance of the Government of President Figuereo is the navy. which is loyally endeavoring to capture Jimenez, and thus break up the revolution. The Dominican Navy is not strong, of course, but besides few small boats it possesses a good vessel, which is called La Restauracion. She is of the cruiser type, and one of her last trips was to convey the late President Heureaux from San Domingo to the Môle St. Nicholas, where he held an interthe Möle St. Nicholas, where he held an interview with President Simon Sam of Hayti. The Restauracion went afterward from Cape Haytien to Port-au-Prince. The voyage was accomplished in seventeen hours, the distance being 189 miles, which shows a run of eleven and one-half knots an hour. The Dominican cruiser is of 1,20 tons, and is armed with eleven rapid firing Hotchkiss guns, with a few Krupp cannon. The crew numbers eighty men. The commandant, Mr. Jansen, is a brevet ship captain, having for secretary the young Mr. Liemas, son of Dr. Alexandro Liemas, the Minister of San Domingo in Hayti.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

MANY FATAL CASES REPORTED AT AS-TRAKHAN.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.-Many evidences point to the fact that the outbreak at Astrakhan, capital of the Government of the same name, is really bubonic plague. Many of the

cases there have terminated fatally.

The Duke of Oldenburg, who is president of a committee formed for combating the plague, has been sent to Astrakhan, accompanied by some distinguished doctors.

As announced in a dispatch from Vienna last night, the Rumanian Government, as a result of

NEW CASES IN PORTUGAL

Madrid, Aug. 26.-The Spanish Consul at Lisbon telegraphs to this city that two fresh cases of the plague were discovered to-day between Lisbon and Oporto. He adds that one new case has occurred Oporto, where the merchants are making a emonstration against the isolation rules, and riots

GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN Oporto, Portugal, Aug. 26.-The Governor has withdrawn his resignation, the Government having acceded to the general demand for the establish-ment of a sanitary cordon in a manner permit-ting communication with the surrounding districts.

RAVAGES OF PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Aug. 26.-It is announced that the umber of cases of bubonic plague at New-Chwang is slightly increasing and that seventy-three deaths from the disease have occurred there in four days. The authorities of Shanghal are taking special precautions to prevent an outbreak of the plague there. They are examining all ships and junks from the north. Hitherto junks had not been in-spected.

THE PLAGUE AT ALEXANDRIA.

GREEK AND ITALIAN POPULATION RESIST THE COMMON LAW IN RELATION TO SANI-

TARY PRECAUTIONS.

It is generally admitted that the plague now exsting at Oporto, Portugal, was brought there from But it is not said whether it was imported direct from there or, what is somewhat likely, way of Alexandria, Egypt. It is known indeed that since last May the Egyptian city has suffered from a continuance of the plague. It is true also as formerly explained in a special article in Tribune, that the disease was rather of a mild character in Alexandria, and that the principal danger was that it should persist until the coming winter, when the season is favorable to a large

dition at Alexandria has changed somewhat since the publication of the article mentioned above, Egypt to abandon their cherished plans. At the end of July there was, between the 20th and 23d of the month, not a single new case of plague at Alexandria. But at the time when people prepared to sing the song of deliverance, four new cases were signalled, in private houses, and two deaths Soon after two new cases occured in the hospital one of which resulted fatally. In all, since May 3 up to July 24, there were only seventy-four cases of plague, with thirty-two deaths and thirty-two cures; the balance of the ten other cases were still under treatment at the latter date. It was alleged, especially at the beginning of the epidemic, that a notable portion of the cases was hidden, especially on the part of the natives. But this was not so, for it is sufficient to observe that mortality has not increased and that if there are some cases of the plague which escape the watchfulness of sanitary officers, those cases are very light, since they do not end in death. These officers have often to perform dangerous missions. In July Greek grocers formally refused to the sanitary officers the entrance to their houses.

The European laboring population of Alexandria is almost exclusively composed of Greeks and Italians. These people, though not living more cleanly than the natives, and observing perhaps less than the latter the precepts of hygiene, have the pretension not to submit themselves to the common law, though the plague has shown that it did not spare Europeans, a priori. On the contrary, up to the present time among the recognized cases the European element, whose majority is Grock, was equal to the native element, which is easily explained by the manner of living of those stricken by the disease. But it is not easy to deal with people who are convinced that the pingue exists only in the imagination of the doctors of even that these physicians are paid by the navignation companies, anxious to have the number of their passengers increased by the fear of the plague. Such insanities are seriously spread among the low classes, and the first result is to make the populace indifferent as to the most necessary measures of sanitation.

As to the native Egyptians, they are more calm than their Greek and Italian neighbors. They are absolutely sceptical by nature, and being realigned to follow the will of their masters, they accept all disinfecting measures and do not manifest the same repugnance as before to be taken to the hospital, which they used to consider on account of their dread of the physicians, as being the antechamber of death.

The general conviction at Alexandria at the end of July was that the plague will vanish before next spring. The plague is not so dendly as at Bombay and Mauritius, where the proportion of mortality is five out of six, while at Alexandria it has been one out of two cases. And, finally, it has been impossible to detect the least correlation between the infected individuals, a fact which shows also the impossibility to establish peremptorily the contagious character of the present Egyptian plague.

THE EARL OF TARMOUTH AND NERO. the pretension not to submit themselves to the

THE EARL OF YARMOUTH AND NERO. London, Aug. 26 - "The Star" to-day, in referring to the fact that a Bond-st. hosier named Drew had presented a bankruptcy petition against the Earl of Yarmouth, describes the latter as "play acting at Newport," adding, "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning."

BIRTHDAY OF GOETHE CELEBRATED. Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 26.—The 150th anni-versary of the birth of Goethe was celebrated by immense crowds here to-day. The Goethe Piatz and statue were beautifully decorated.

ENGLISH NURSE COMES HERE TO WED. Miss Helen Hicks, twenty-two years old, a trained nurse, from Oxford, England, was a passenger on the steamship Etruria, which arrived yesterday. She wore a nurse's costume, which is similar to that worn by some deaconesses in this country. Three months ago Miss Hicks met Dr. W. Harlow while he was in Oxford. They fell in love with each other, and the young woman promised to become the physician's bride. He returned to this country and she crossed the ocean last week to meet him and keep her promise. He met her in the Barge Office, and they went away together. The wedding is to be celebrated as quickly as arrangements can be made. Davis, of No. 233 West Twenty-second-st., this city

SAMOAN CONDITION SERENE.

TROUBLE FEARED AFTER COMMISSIONERS DEPARTED DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.-The steamer Alameda arrived yesterday from Samoa and brought the following correspondence to The Associated Press: Apia, Samoa, Aug. II.-When the Commissioners left here it was feared by many natives and for-eigners alike that serious trouble might ensue, but such has not happened. Both factions are quiet and say they will keep so. The Mataafa party sent a large delegation into Apla after the Badger's departure. This delegation met the three Consuls sitting as a provisional government, and assured them again of the desire of Mataafa and his followers to keep the peace. Nothing further took place at the meeting.

without any hitch so far by the three Consuls. Of this body Luther Osborne, the American Consul-General, is chairman. He is also the Acting Chief untice of Samoa, and continues to act as the United States consular representative. Dr. Solf, as President, claimed the office of Chief Justice, and has referred the whole matter to the German Govrnment. He was, however, persuaded últimately to withdraw his resignation, which he had written to the Commissioners, and agree to the holding of the office by Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne declined to accept the Judgeship unless Dr. Solf was willing him to act, and the doctor, by giving way, removed all difficulties.

Compensation claims of British subjects are being inquired into by Major Mair, under instructions from Mr. Ellot. They will amount to about \$80,000 It is claimed here that the three Powers are bound legally and morally to see that compensation is paid for losses during the late disturbances to the foreign residents in these islands.

eign residents in these islands.

Princess Faamuu, a young and handsome princess and the only daughter of the late King Malletoa and only sister to the ex-King Tanu, who was educated as an English woman in Flij, is forwarding a petition asking the three Powers to grant her an allowance on the grounds that she has been educated to live as a princess, and now that her father and brother are not in kingly position she is not in possession of sufficient means to live as educated, and is a burden to her Fijian friends.

INVESTIGATING STATE PRISON FARMS.

EVIDENCE OF BRUTALITY ELICITED BY NOVA SCOTIAN COMMITTEE.

Hallfax, N. C., Aug. 26.-The penitentlary restigating committee, appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the condition of the State Prison farms, has begun the taking of testimony at the farms on the Roanoke River. The mos mportant witness yet heard was D. S. Russell, who was Summerell's steward in 1898. Russell's sworn statement it appears that one man was beaten to death on Summerell's farm. Another was beaten so he could not get out of bed for two weeks, was left without food for two days and medical attention was denied to him. Many others were, he says beaten in the most brutal manner, and were, some of them, disabled for days. Other witnesses testified to the good characte cruthfulness and lack of prejudice of Mr. Russell.

NO ONE WILLING TO PAY THE BILLS.

EXPENSES INCURRED FOR CHINESE ILLEGALLY DETAINED AT HONOLULU ARE UNPAID.

Chicago, Aug. 26 -A dispatch to "The Chicago Record" from Honolulu, dated August 19, via San Francisco, August 26, says that there is trouble about the bills incurred in connection with the many Chinese who were refused landing here by Chinese Agent Brown last December and were afterward admitted under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the ground that the return permits issued by the Hawalian Government prior to annexation were valid. The bills are for their maintenance at the quarantine station pending the decision of the question. They amount

The Board of Health, which has jurisdiction over quarantine, refused to pay them and they were ent to the Treasury Department at Washington. The Department refused to pay them, there is no appropriation out of which they can The agent of the steamship company es to pay them, because the Chinese were detained without warrant of law. They have back to the Board of Health, which has referred them to the Cabinet, which has asked an opinion them to the Cabinst, which has asked an opinion from the Attorney General on the subject.

Commissioner C. N. E. Ellot, of the Samoan Commission, who arrived at San Francisco yesterday evening from Auckland by the Alameda, save that the conditions in Samoa are now those of peace and quiet. A proclamation was drafted and was to be issued by the provisional government the day after the Alameda sailed from Samoa, cailing on all Malletoans not residents of Apia to leave that place and go to their homes.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE OPENED.

ENGLISHMEN ANXIOUS TO SEE WHETHER IT WILL STAND THE FLOODS.

says that to-day the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, successfully opened the Athara bridge, which was constructed by a Philadelphia firm after npetition with British firms for the contract.

"The Evening News" this afternoon says: "It now remains to be seen whether this bridge, built in America on lines condemned by English engi-neers, will be able to stand the Atbara's rushing floods."

PROF. SOLEY'S ARGUMENT CONTINUED.

SCHOMBURGK'S MAPS CRITICISED BEFORE THE

Paris, Aug. 26.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission Professor John R. Soley, in continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuelan case, devoted the day to a criticism of Sir Robert Schomburgk's maps. declaring that his guiding motives were to be found in private and not in official data, the main object being to give Barima Point, commanding the whole Orinoco, to Great Britain.

The Commission adjourned until Monday.

BRITISH SAMOAN COMMISSION HERE. San Francisco, Aug. 26.-C. N. E. Ellot, British San Francisco, Aug. 20.

Commissioner to the Samoan Conference, was a passenger on the Alameda from New-Zealand, where he had gone to visit a sister. Mr. Eliot will proceed direct to Washington. There the three Commissioners will meet and confer regarding some matters which have developed since their joint report was made to the three governments.

RAPID PROMOTION THIS.

SWANN TAKES A ONE DAY'S COURSE AT WEST POINT AND COMES OUT A LIEUTENANT.

old Serviss Swann went through the Military Acad-emy in short order. He simply walked through it and came out a second lieutenant. Friday morning Swann reported to Adjutant Rivers. He had been at Camp Meade when a telegram

from Washington advising him that he had received an appointment to the Military Academy reached him. He was ordered to report to the superintendent the next day before 1 o'clock. He got here on time, but the candidates had all been examined. The surgeons were called together again, and he passed with a clean record. He was

drilled and prompted for one day. Yesterday, when going into the mess hall, a dispatch was handed to him. It proved to be a com-mission of second Reutenant, signed by President McKinley. Swann said nothing, but took his seat. He still wore the regular uniform of a sergeant major of volunteers. His neighbor, a yearling, had some fun with him about the uniform. Swann some fun with him about the uniform. Swann threatened to make the yearling stand at attention and salute him. Then he showed papers that made him the superior officer of anybody at the table. He did not appear in the mess hall again. He was assigned to quarters in the engineer barrack. He is waiting for an assignment. Swann was appointed to the Academy from New-Jersey. He is a college graduate and studied law. He was a member of a volunteer regiment during the war with Spain, and went to Cuba. He expects to start for Manila next week.

JUSTICE GOLDFOGLE RECOVERING. Municipal Court Justice Henry M. Goldfogle has

for some time been a patient in the Post Graduate Hospital, suffering from a severe attack of typhoid riospital, suffering from a severe attack of typhold fever. His many friends will be pleased to learn that the crisis of the disease has been successfully passed, and that the Judge is on the road to recovery. His physician, Dr. Abraham Brothers, said yesterday that the Judge will be convalenced in about three weeks.

A COMPLIMENTARY EXCURSION.

the women and children of the VIIth Assembly District will be given on Thursday, August 31, at Carrolton Grove, on the Sound. There have been dis-tributed 10,000 tickets, but arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all. A vaudeville paformance under the direction of Thomas J. Maguire, formerly of the Fosticenth Street The-airs, will be a feature of the day. HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII

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SUIT AGAINST VANDERBILTS ENDS.

W. H. A. BROWN'S ACTION AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE COMMODORE IS COM-

Gold Medal Presented by

His Holiness Pope Leo

XIII. to Monsieur Angelo

Mariani, of Paris

PROMISED BY THE PAYMENT OF \$5,000. The fact that the action brought by William H A. Brown, as administrator of the estate of his father, William H. Brown, who died several years ago, had been settled, only became known when F. Randall, Mr. Brown's attorney, applied to Justise McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to enforce claim by him for \$4,500 for professional services as a lien on the amount received by his client as

terday handed down a decision denying the application. William H. Brown, father of the plaintiff in the William H. Brown, father of the pisintint in the suit, several years ago made over to Commodore Vanderbilt a number of steamships, which he ran in the Pacific Coast traffic, in return for a loan of \$120,000. He asserted that he paid off the loan, and that the Commodore would not return his steamers. He then sued for an accounting by Vanderbilt, alleging that he was entitled to about \$2,00,000. After his death and that of Commodore Vanderbilt, the suit was continued by his son, as the administratory against the genganisatives of anderbilt, the suit was continued by his son, as is administrated, against the representatives of he estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

a settlement of his action. Justice McAdam yes-

his administrator, against the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The case dragged along in the Supreme Court for years, and it only leaked out that Brown had accepted £,000 in settlement of his claim when Lawyer Randah tried to enforce his lien on this Mr. Randall said that his agreement was that Brown should pay \$4,500 to him no matter what settlement or compromise ne made with the defendants, but Justice McAdam held that this could not be done, and denied his motion.

MONUMENT TO COLONEL SAMMONS.

ERECTED NEAR FONDA BY JOHN H. STARIN

-MAJOR W. L. STONE ORATOR OF THE DAY

Fonds, N. Y., Aug. 26 (Special).—The handsome monument erected by John H. Starin to the memory of his uncle, Colonel Simeon Sammons, the gal lant soldier and commander of the iron-hearted 115th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, was un veiled to-day with imposing ceremonies at the Sammons family cemetery, midway between Fonda and Johnstown. There was a large gathering to witness the celebration. The parade from the station was composed as follows: Amsterdam Military Fife and Drum Corps, the 46th Separate Company, of Amsterdam; the Johnstown City Band, the Fultonville Fire Department; Snell Hose Company, of Fonda: Sitterly Hook and Ladder Company Fonda: Thirteenth Brigade Band, of Amsterdam; survivors of the 115th Regiment, G. A. R. posts and eterans, and carriages containing the speakers.

The line was headed by General James O'Beirne, of New-York, who was in charge of the exercises; John H. Starin and his grandson, Arthur Carroll, acted as aids. General O'Beirne made the opening address, and introduced the Rev. Edmond Easterbrook, of Minaville, who made the in-Mr. Easterbrook was chaplain of the 2d and 200d regiments in the Spanish-American in the official returns, in the issue of American War, John H. Starin was next introduced. Then took place the unveiling of the monument by Miss Barbara Sammons, a granddaughter of the dead

Barbara Sammons, a grandgausnier of the hero.

The following programme of exercises was later carried out: Selection by Thirteenth Brisade Band; address by the Rev. Washington Frothingham, of Fonda; selection by the 46th Separate Company's Fife and Drum Corps; oration by Major William L. Stone, of Mount Vernon; reading of farewell address of enlisted men to Colonel Sammons by Comrade Seeley Hanover, of Amsterdam; selection by Thirteenth Brigade Band; benediction by the Rev. John A. Debaun, of Fonda.

The monument cost £600. Near the monument is an immense gun, which was fired to-day. Guns at Fonda and Starin Place, Fultonville, were also fired.

MAJOR STONE'S ORATION.

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Major Stone in his oration spoke in part as follows:

"What song the sirens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women, though puzzling questions, are not beyond all conjecture. What time the persons of these ossuaries entered the famous nations of the dead and slept with princes and counsellors might admit a wide solution. But who were the proprietors of these bones, or what bodies these ashes made up, were questions not to be resolved by man, not easily, perhaps, by spirits." Thus discoursed Sir Thomas Browne, who has been called "the laureate of the King of Terrora," in his sublime and fearful essay upon "Urn Burial," which he was led to write by the discovery of the celebrated urns in a field of "Old Walsingham" more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Fortunately for this day and this occasion, no such mystery hangs over the graves of those whose clustering memories we are here this day to recall. This spot, nevertheless, is consecrated ground. We may here, figuratively at least, tread upon the ashes of kings. It is true that the royal title was unknown to those who, in the words of Gray, "Now among the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." But, in their patriote rank, their order of descent from the early settlers of the Mohawk Valley they were in truth sovereigns. Patriotic kings they indeed were, kings who revelled not in voluptiousness, nor wasted their time among the delignate of the harem, nor yet degraded their manhood by plying the distail like Sardannpolis; nor yet were they of those who sought immortality by rearling cities and balaces and solemn temples. Ilke those of Thebes and Babylon and Tyre. They affected not the graves of giants, nor yet sought to mark the age of their glory by the stupendous pyramid or the costly mausoleum. They are not of the common order of men, but of a race self-reliant, and whose powers and characteristics were of mingled moral grandeur and primitive simplicity, and who, like the gnomes and fates of Grecian mythology, seemed born amid the

Mr. Stone then related at length the histories of the Starin and Sammons families, who settled in the Mohawk Valley in 1766; of John Starin and Jane, his wife, of Revolutionary days, who are buried beneath the monument which was unveiled; of Sampson Sammons, who fired the shot in the American Revolution west of the Hud-son, and of Thomas Frederick, Valentine Sammons, Simeon Sammons and Myndert Starin. Mr. Stone ended with these words:

simeon Sammons and Mynderi Staria. Mr. Stone ended with these words:

From these brief sketches it will be seen that it is a mistake that either Lexington or Bunker Hill was the first school in which the colonists were faught their ability to struggle with veteran solders, it was in the Mohawk Valley that this lesson was first learned; and it is very doubtful if the colonists would have dared to take the stand they did had it not been for the lessons of the old French war, in which, as we have seen, the Starin family were the leaders. In the Mohawk Valley provincial prowess signalized its self-relying capabilities; and Putnam and Stark, the Starins and the Sammonses, came into the old French war, as to a military acadamy, to acquire the art of warfare which they all exercised at Bunker Hill. George Washington himself, as a military man, was nurtured for himself, as a military man, was nurtured for himself, as a military man, was nurtured for himself and America and the world amid the forests of the Alleghenies, and in view of the rifles and tomahawks of these French and Indian fighters led by the Starin and Sammons families.

Lake George, Saratoga and the Mohawk Valley are contiguous not merely in territoiry, but in heroic associations.

As these conflicts in the Mohawk Valley were certainly, in a measure at least, a source of our present National life, so should the names of those who took such a prominent part deserve to be commemorated not only in story and in song but in enduring granite and bronze—one, in fact, is but the correlative of the others. Mens sana in corpore sano is as true of the body politic as of the body physical; and if our existence as a united nation is to be preserved, it will be by keeping intact the mental and physical energies of the people.

"Solders," said Napoleon, on the eve of one of his greatest battles, and in one of those bulletins

people. "Soldiers," said Napoleon, on the eve of one of his greatest battles, and in one of those bulletins with which he was wont to electrify all Europe; "Soldiers, from yonder pyramids forty centuries are looking down on you." But during the American Revolution, from far nobler and grander heights, the Providence of God was looking down upon that little band of patriots in the Mohawk Valley moulding and shaping their deliberations so that their influence upon American civilization should endure, not for this world, but throughout the ages.

GLASS WORKS BURNED IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—The glass works of Gill &

destroyed by fire to-day. About a dozen dwelling uses adjoining the works were damaged by fire water. The total loss is estimated at about), on which there is a partial insurance.

CONSUL BEDLOE'S CASE.

HIS PHILADELPHIA SUPPORTERS MUCH SUR-PRISED AT HIS "LAPSE OF OFFI-CLAL REGULARITY.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26 (Special).-The suspension of Dr. Edward Bedice, of Philadelphia United States Consul at Canton, fell like a bomb shell in the midst of a large circle of influential friends among politicians and clubmen in this

Representative Young, who was one of the Consul's sponsors in his original appointment expresses great surprise that the "Doctor" should be found engaged in any "lapse of offcial regularity" even if only an error of judgement. It required a formidable amount of backing to secure Dr. Hedioe's appointment in the first place. In the early part of the Harrison Administration the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress united in his support, and after much delay he was appointed to Amoy, in China. He sent to the Department of State some interesting reports from his district, but his methods were not satisfactory to the local authorities at that port. These complaints, it is charged, were sent to Peking and were brought to the attention of the United States Minister there, who forwarded them to Washington. They also reached the Department through the Chinese Legation at Washington.

Dr. Bedloe's appointment to Canton by Press dent McKinley was long delayed, notwithstanding the formidable "pull" he enjoyed among the factors in Philadelphia politics and journalism. The complaints from both Chinese and American sources, in these latest transactions, out of deference to Dr. Bedloe's friends, were carefully looked into before his suspension and his recall to undergo an investigation. The fact that the Chinese Minister at Washington also represents his own Government in charges against the United States Consul, constitutes a potent factor in the case, and is likely to make the explanation more difficult. The Chinese complaints, the friends of Dr. Bedloe, who have looked up the matter, say, relate to violations of

local regulations of the empire. The complaint, however, is of old standing against American consuls in China. Until late years, it is said, the methods of the consuls have in a measure been winked at, and they have had, it is said, a source of revenue not reported trading certificates to Chinese. If these charges be sustained, summary action may be antid-

pated. The Philadelphia friends of Dr. Bedloe will stand by him to see that he has a full oppor-tunity to make his defence.

The consular port of Canton is one of the most difficult to manage in China It was the earliest of the Chinese ports opened to the commerce of the "outside barbarian," and is beset by schements. ng adventurers of all nationalities. The cities of Hong Kong, under British, and Micao, under Portuguese rule, harbor many desperate characters and schemers, notably just now the Philippine insurgent junta, but the dominance of Western laws holds them to accountability, whereas at Canton the consuls, within certain regulations of the countries they represent, ar laws unto themselves, as far as the Chinese are

concerned.

The Abbey having been seized under circumstances leaving no doubt of serious suspicion of, having delivered arms to the insurgents, and the granting of an American registry to the vesselt by the United States Consul, will be the main, questions at issue. The defence set up that the Philippines were not at war with the United States when these transactions took place is not considered a factor in the case. They were not citizens of the United States, and were not entitled to the purchase of arms under such questionable surroundings. The case will uncoversome interesting details, it is said by those who some interesting details, it is said by those who

NO COMPLAINT FROM CHINESE MINISTER CONSUL BEDLOE'S SUSPENSION SAID TO HAVE

NO CONNECTION WITH SEIZURE OF THE Washington, Aug. 26.—Officials of the Chinese Legation said to-day that the Chinese Minister had, made no complaint against Dr. Bedloe, the United States Consul at Canton, in connection with certificates to Chinese going to the Philippines. This statement gives the case of Consul Bedloe a rather proceeding agree. The State Description. uncertain aspect. The State Department yester-day denied that Dr. Bedloe's suspension was due Abbey. This led to a revision of the first publication, so that Consul Bedloe's recall was ascribed to the action of the Chinese Minister in presenting

the action of the Chinese Minister in presenting charges. But the Chinese officials say they have nothing to do with the matter.

It is said that the only transaction relating to Consul Bedioe was about a year ago, when the Viceroy of Canton had some differences with the interpreter of the American Consulate concerning the methods of doing business. This, it is said, was a personal difference as to the interpreter, and not as to the Consul. It is spoken of as a trifling matter, and occurred so long ago that it could have no possible bearing on any present action. This disposes of the latest story as to the cause of the Consul's suspension, and leaves his status open to much doubt.

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN TICKET.

GOVERNOR AND STATE CONTROLLER WILL BE RENOMINATED

and the other Republican leaders have agreed upon the personnel of the ticket to be nowmated at the State Convention in September. Governor Lloyd Lowades will be renominated by acclama-tion. The State Controller, Phillips Lee Goldsbortion. The State Controller, Printips Lee Goinsdorough, will also be named as his own successor.

Ex-Congressman John V. L. Findiny will probably be put in nomination for Attorney General.

Mr. Findiny is a great favorite with the independent or German Democrats, and the Republican
leaders believe that his name on the ticket will
largely influence that element on Election Day. Senator Wellington held a conference to-day with the Customs Collector, William T. Stone, and other leaders in this city as to the nominations for the Legislature. It is painfully apparent to for the Legislature. It is paintinly apparent to the conservative Republican voters that if the differences between the State organization man-agers and the City Hall faction concerning control of the nominations in Haltimore are not soon sat-isfactorily adjusted the party will lose the city in the fall election, as it did in the municipal election last May. Senator Gorman recently predicted the election of the Democratic State ticket on account of the disaffection in the Republican ranks in this city.

MRS. HOWARD A SUICIDE.

CUT HER THROAT FROM EAR TO EAR IN THE PRESENCE OF HER HUSBAND.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Aug. N (Special).-Mrs Minnie Howard, wife of Thomas Howard, a carpet manufacturer, with interests in the Firth

cutting her throat from ear to ear. The act was done at her home and in the presence of her hus-band. Death was instantaneous. It is said that Mrs. Howard had gone temporarily insana. She left four children.

for Vanity Fair.